The foreign mails by the steamer America reached this city this morning. The English papers are mainly occupied with affairs in India. The intelligence by the last overland mail from India is regarded as of an encouraging character. The following extracts will be read with great

The following is copied from the Bombay Times of July

In the last fortnight we have probably passed "the flood" of the insurrection, and may now hope that our future advices will be chiefly occupied with a recital of the subsidence of this great rebellion, and the restoration of order in the disturbed provinces. The truth is that there are no more regiments to mutiny, unless they are to be those of Bombay and Madras, concerning the fidelity of which there is not the slightest ground of suspicion. Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th June, the date of our latest advices via Lahore. There has been a good deal of fighting outside the walls, the rebels being defeated on every occasion with great slaughter, and it is matter of much congratulation that the apparent hopelessness of their cause has effectually checked the disposition of the mutineers at other stations to proceed to their assistance. The only attempt which has been made to reinforce them seems to have been on the part of the Nusseerabad mutineers, who were cut up dreadfully on the occasion by Gen. Barnard's force. Whether any of them got inside the walls or not we cannot say.

During the fortnight just elapsed we have received intelligence of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Fysabad, Sectapore, Saugor, Nowgong, Banda, Futtehghur, Mhow, and Indore and we proceed briefly to relate the

telligence of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Fygabad, Sectapore, Saugor, Nowgong, Banda, Futtehghur,
Mhow, and Indore, and we proceed briefly to relate the
particulars of each, so far as they are known to us.

It is now evident that an arrangement existed between
the troops at Barellly, Shahjehanpore, Lucknow, and Moradabad, to effect a simultaneous rising. A glance at the
map will show the proximity of these stations to each
other, and the outbreak occurred at each on the morning
of the same day.

other, and the outbreak occurred at each on the morning of the same day.

The mutiny at Bareilly, which we reported in a few words in our last issue, seems to have been attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity and treachery. Only the day before their outbreak, the sepoys appealed to their officers to recall their wives and families from the hills, where they had been sent for safety, and even to the last moment these miscreants swore to protect their officers to moment these miscreants swore to protect their officers to the death. The regiments rose on masse on Sunday morn-ing, the lat of June, a shotted gun being fired as the siging, the lat of June, a shotted gun being fired as the sig-mal about eleven o'clock. The men at once rushed upon the officers' lines, and opened a fusillade upon the bunga-lows. Such officers as were able immediately got on their horses, and made for the rendezvous previously agreed upon among them—the cavalry parade ground. An in-effectual effort was made to bring back the troops to their allegiance, but the scoundrels opened upon them with grape-shot, and they had to ride for their lives.

The country having risen in all directions, it was with extreme difficulty, and only by a ride of seventy miles, that the little band at last found safety at Nynee Tal, in that the little cand at last round salety at Aynec 1at, in the hills, where they had previously sent their families. Here the refugees are congregated in numbers which will probably awe any attempt to attack them; and, as the place is of very difficult approach, we may hope they are in safety. At Moradabad the desire of plunder seems to have prevailed over the murderous propensities of these miscreants, and they gave their officers two hours' grace to make their escape, in which they fortunately succeeded, the whole of the officers (29th regiment) and the residents, with their families, escaping to Nynee Tal the day after the arrival of the Bareilly refugees. We stated in our last advices that great fear was entertained that the after the arrival of the Barellly refugees. We stated in our last advices that great fear was entertained that the whole of the station of Shabjehanpore had been massa-cred. We are bappy, however, to learn that a good many have escaped, but we are unable as yet to give the partic-

ulars.

The rising at Fyzabad occurred on the night of Sunday, the 8th ult., the 6th regiment Oude Irregular Infantry giving the signal, which was immediately answered by the 22d regiment Native Infantry. They at once took possession of the battery, and would not allow the officers to approach, but do not seem to have offered them any violence. Fyzabad is in the very heart of Oude, and the situated means a breach of the Garage Target and the second of the control of is situated upon a branch of the Ganges. The officers de-termined to endeavor to escape by hoat, and were allowed quietly to embark. About ten miles down the river they quetly to embark. About ten miles down the giver they met some 800 or 900 mutineers encamped, who fired upon and pursued the fugitives, killing a number of them. We have reason to believe, however, that a considerable number of the officers have effected their escape from this station, and, whatever may have taken place after leaving it, the conduct of the sepoys at the time seems to have been characterized by the strangest moderation. We cannot resist the temptation of quoting from a letter on the subject.

mot resist the temptation of quoting from a letter on the subject:

"The account of the mutiny of the 22d regiment beats any romance; they guarded their officers and their bungalow after mutinying, placed sentries over magazines and all public property, sent out pickets to prevent the townspeeple and servants from looting, held a council of war, in which the cavalry (Fisher's Irregular) proposed to kill the officers, but the 22d objected, and informed the officers that they would be allowed to leave, and might take with them their private arms and property, but no public property, as that all belonged to the King of Oude. Their officers asked for boats, the rebel commissary general, a Ressalder, was ordered to provide them. He did so, but merely small dingies, so that they could only bring away a bundle each, and then they were presented with 900 rs. which the rebels took from the treasure-chest to give them. When the officers tried to recall them to 00 rs. which the rebets took from the treasure-chest them. When the officers tried to recall them to to give them. When the officers tried to recall them that they were sheir duty, they respectfully assured them that they were now under the orders of their native officers, and that the Soubahdar major of the 22d regiment had been appointed to the command of the station, and that each corps had

appointed one of its officers to be their chief."

We are yet without particulars of the mutiny at Sangor, the news of which reached us on the 8th inst., from gor, the news of which reached us on the still list, from our correspondent at Kamptee, who was able, however, to inform us that no atrocities had as yet been committed, all the officers and families, with the European artillery, having taken refuge in the fort. Saugor is the chief sta-tion in the districts known as the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and must have a considerable European popu-lation in the shape of writers, conductors, and others. lation in the shape of writers, conductors, and others, concerning whose safety, after what had transpired at Jhansi, in these same Territories, much uneasiness mus be felt. It is to be hoped that these men and their fami lies have taken refuge in the fort also.

lies have taken refuge in the fort also.

Concerning the mutiny at Nowgong, we simply know the fact that the headquarters of the 12th Native Infantry and of the 14th Irregular Cavalry stationed there have followed the example of the left wing of each corps which was stationed at Jhansi, but that the officers are safe. The news of the Jhansi mutiny we communicated by last mall, with an account of the bloody tragedy enacted on that occasion by the massacre of all the Europeans in the place. We now learn that, besides, Mrs. Skene and family, Mrs. Browne, Miss Browne, and Miss Davidson were skilled. Altogether twelve of our countrymen and women were slaughfored in this small station. The only persons known to have escaped are two customs officers who have reached Agra.

The only particulars we have of the mutiny at Banda re contained in a letter from Nagode, dated Jude 19, of which the following is an extract:

We have escaped from Banda to Nagode, and through God's mercy have been miraculously preserved. On Sunday, the 14th, the Nawab's troops mutinied, as well as day, the 14th, the Nawab's troops mutinied, as well as the native infantry. The Mahommedus planted their flag, and wanted to kill us, but the Nawab stood by us, and we got into buggies and on horses and got off. The place was in a blaze before got a mile; it was a fearful scene. We start again to-night for Mirzsporo, and hope to reach it safely, but this district is very much disturbed. We have in our party Mr. and Mrs. Edmonstone, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Messrs. Mayne, Sherer, Clark, Bevrs, Course, Hutchingon, Oregin and Clark. ins, Hutchinson, Osvin, and Olyn. We are staying with Major and Mrs. Ellis, at Nagode. Their kindness is ex-treme, and we have rested two days."

Of the whole country of Robilcund, Futtehghur (Fur-ruckabad) was the last station to rise. The 10th regiment has unquestionably given in simply to the force of the dangerous example all around it. The sepoys of this cange rotate example all around it. The sepoys of this corps contained for weeks to guard the treasury and maintain discipline, while every station near them was in open mutiny. They do not appear to have offered any violence sejatever to their officers, but a most melancholy rumor prevasied in Aliahabad on the 23d inst. as to the fate of the unhappy fugitives after they left the place. We take it from the Englishman of the 29th uit.

"Did the report reach you of the massacre of the Fut-tengaur fugitives! It surpassed in atracity all that has hitherto been perpetrated. One hundred and thirty-two Europeans, man, women, and children, in fifty boats, left

hitherto been per,
Europeans, men, women, and cunture.
Futtenghur for this place.

They were all the non-military residents of the place.

They were all the non-military residents of the place.

They were all the Nana Sahib fired on them will be agrived at Bhitoor the Nana Sahib fired on them will be agreed the same of the same

they were first fired at, and then literally backed to pieces with tulwars. Report says not one escaped."

Bhitoer is a little place a few miles to the north of Cawnpore, and we sadly presage a confirmation of this intelligence, in view of the state of matters in that neighborhood. A bloody reckoning will surely be exacted of these fiends in human shape.

At Mhow the 23d Bengal native infantry have mutinied; the number of Europeans siain is at present unknown, but it is said to be four. The officers are holding a fortified square in the place, where the ladies and all the other Europeans have taken refuge. If the 3d Nizam's cavalry prove staunch they will soon be relieved, as Captain Orr was within fifty miles of Mhow some days ago.

age.

General Van Courtlandt, who is marching upon Jhansi and Hissar with the Buttianah irregular force, has had two engagements with the rebels in the neighborhood of Sirsa, defeating them in each instance with severe loss—the last action a very decided one—and the rebels fied in disorder, leaving 200 men dead upon the field, besides many prisoners in our hands. The troops of the Bikanur Rajeh, 2,700 men of all arms, have joined General Courtlandt's force, though what reliance can be placed on these men remains to be seen. Major General Nicholson's movable column was at Jullundur at the date of our last advices, via Lahore.

The whole Punjab remains quiet, thanks to the energetic conduct of the Commissioner and the men in command. Many of the disarmed native regiments have begged the restitution of their weapons, and to be led against Delhi; but it would be madness, after what has transpired, to listen to such prayers. The men may be loyal in their present mood, but, in the presence of such an example as that offered now at Delhi, would yield to the dangerous influence to a certainty.

loyal in their present mood, but, in the presence of such an example as that offered now at Delhi, would yield to the dangerous influence to a certainty.

To overawe the Mewar territory, and keep the Gwalior contingent in check, a considerable force is on the march from Deesa, and must now be in advance of Nussecrabad. It consists as follows: three horse-artillery guns, (European;) 500 men of her Majesty's 83d regiment of foot; 400 men 12th regiment Bombay native infantry; two squadrons 2d Bombay light cavalry.

To quell the mutiny which is now general along the valley of the Nerbudda, from Mhow to Bundelkund, a light field brigade has been ordered to assemble immediately at Malligaum, under the command of Col. C. H. Somerset, and the troops are already on their march thither. This force will be composed as follows: Half-troop Horse Artillery, (Europeans,) a squadron of her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, a wing of her Majesty's 36th Regiment Foot, 5th Regiment Bombay native infantry, 3d regiment Nizam's cavalry, a detachment of the Poonah horse, and a detachment of sappers and miners.

Gen Woodburn's morable column originally orders.

Gen. Woodburn's movable column, originally order Gen. Woodburn's movable column, originally ordered to Mhow, stands fast at Aurungbad, and this arrangement is doubtless a judicious one, in view of the unsettled state of the Napore territories and the doubtful temper of the Napam's troops. We regret to learn that the General has been compelled to resign the command through severe sickness. Col. C. S. Stuart is appointed to succeed him. The force is composed as follows: Two squadrons her Majesty's 14th light dragoons, a battery European horse artillery, 25th regiment Bombay native infantry, 24th ditto, (one wing.) and the light infantry battalion, (Persia.) attalion, (Persia.) General Woodburn's column has already crushed th

General Woodburn's column has already crushed the rebellion at Aurungabad, where our readers may remem ber a regiment of the Nizam's cavalry mutinied, and the presence of the force at that station will doubtless over awe effectually any open disaffection in that quarter for

awe effectually any open disaffection in that quarter for the future.

As some uncertainty seems to exist as to the real strength of General Barnard's force before Delhi, we may as well state that it is composed as follows:

Europeans (about \$,000 men of all arms.) Her Majesty's 6th carabineers, her Majesty's 9th lancers, her Majesty's 8th regiment of foot (one wing.) her Majesty's 60th rifles, her Majesty's 75th foot, Hon. East India Company's 1st Bengal fusileers, Hon. East India Company's 1st Bengal fusileers, Hon. East India Company's 2d ditto (6 companies.) Five troops horse artillery, (about 600 men.) 20 6-pounders, 4 9-pounders, 2 18-pounders, 5 howitzers. Artillery recruits, 120 men. The slege train from the Sutlej.

Natives (about 5,000 men of all arms.) One squadron 4th regiment light cavalry; two light field batteries, each five 9-pounders, one 24-pounder; a detachment of sappers and miners; the Sirmoor rifle battalion—700 strong; the Punjab guides—250 sabres, 500 bayonets; 1,000 men Punjab infantry irregulars; 1,200 gabres Punjab cavalry irregulars; the Rajah of Jheend's force (strengt), unknown.)

There cannot be fewer than 7,000 Europeans now be-

There cannot be fewer than 7,000 Europeans now before the place, if, indeed, they are not already inside. The native portion of this force has proved itself trustworthy; and, considering the powerful artillery now at General Europard's command, and the strength of his cavalry arm, (3,500 sabges,) we shall have room to express the deepest dissatisfaction if the blow which is here struck be not final, so far as the mutineers of Macrut, Delhi, and Nusseeralad are concerned. The miscreants are fairly caged, and will find their grave in the spot they have polluted by their bloody and atroclous crimes. luted by their bloody and atrocious crit

[From the Delhi Gazette Extra.]

The following letter, dated Camp before Delhi, June 18, will be found highly interesting:

"Rather a brisk affair occurred here yesterday. During the day, but particularly in the afternoon, the enemy were observed outside the Lahore gate in large numbers, evidently planning and carrying out some special project. At half-past four o'clock, p. m., our troops were turned out to ascertain, if possible, what it might be, and in a very short time they were busily engaged in most laudable musketry practice. Toombs, (Major.) with his troop of horse artillery, was, as usual, on the ground. The rifles horse artillery, was, as usual, on the ground. The rifles (H. M.'s 60th) and the Goorkas being the other principal dramatis persons. After a time it was observed that a large serai, called 'eed ghah,' opposite the Ajmere gate, was being occupied by the enemy: and that it had been strengthened from without by the defences which had

been constructed during the day.
"It was resolved that the said Serai should be "It was resolved that the said Serai should be ours; though I must tell you that it was an exceedingly strong position, which a few hundred stout-hearted men might hold in the face of thousands. It was attacked accordingly, and taken in glorious style. The enemy stood for a time; but their show of resistance was, on the whole, brief. The gates of the place were smashed, the enemy's ammunition (two hackery loads) blown up, and the only gun (a 9-pounder) which they had time to bring to the scene of action spiked, taken, and walked off with tout desuite. Their loss was probably considerable. I should suite. Their loss was probably considerable. I should think at least 100 killed; while, I rejoice to say, we only lost three or four men in all, exclusive of a small number on the list of wounded."

"CAMP BEFORE DELEL June 24 .- I am sorry it is no my power to give you any news from this quarter, esterday the enemy attacked us in great force from the Subjec Mundee side, and fought most desperately the whole day long. They had a strong position in the village and among the garden walls. Our loss has been great for us, but the loss of the mutineers has been very considerable. We have been quiet to-day; how long it will last it is impossible to say. Ever since the day we arrived here have the troops been more or less knocked up by exposure to support the strength of the last of the same and future for the transfer. arrived here have the troops been more or less knocked up by exposure to san and fatigue, &c.: but the men, not-withstanding, keep up their truly British spirit, and it is surprising how manfully, through God's blessing, we have rejulsed every one of their desperate attacks. We have now been here sixteen days. A small portion of the reinforcements arrived yesterday, and Brigadier Chamberlain came in, I hear, to-day."

"Camp agrous Bull. June 21.—About our two attacks.

ain came in, I hear, to-day."

"Cam mrons Dann, June 21.—About our two attacks, esterday and the day before, the second was made early in the morning. They plied us with round shot, but halt-d as soon as we began to advance. Our reports from the

cel as soon as we began to advance. Our reports from the city to-day are much better; they are said to be disheart-ened, and deserting in great numbers, and to wish to make overtures. They say "What's the use of going out to fight; they always get the best of it.' We certainly did them considerable damage in the attack on the 19th; the ground was horrid to look at."

We are sorry to learn, from later letters, that on the 19th the Nusseerabad mutineers, with some (caid to be six) guas, contrived to got in the roar of our position and created great confusion. They were, of course, driven back, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded and two guns, but our loss was also severe; and when we consider that common precaution would have averted this loss, we feel hound to state that there must be great incompetency somewhere; and the sconer the valuable lives of our brave soldiers are intrusted to other care the better. The losses we have to deplore are Colonel Yule, H. M.'s 9th lancers, Captain Alexander, 3d N. L., Mr. Humphrey and ten men killed; Colonel Becher, quartermaster general, and several others, wounded.

eral, and several others, wounded. WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH INDIA?

[From the London Times, August 15.]

The time will certainly arrive when a tremendous Europeans, man, women, and children, in fifty boats, left
Fattehghur for this place.

'They were all the non-military residents of the place.

On exrival at Bhitcor the Nana Sahib fired on them with
the artillery the government allowed him to keep; one
round-shot struck poor Mrs. —, and killed her on the
spot. The boats were then boarded, and the inmates landed and dragged to the parade ground at Cawnpore, where

The comments that we make we feel cannot be disputed by the most captious envier of our Indian greatness. In many cases the native soldiers, even when conspirators, and only waiting the opportunity, have acknowledged the kindness of their British officers, and protected them from violence, even at some risk to themselves. Our personal relations thus come out clear. We have only been too confiding; we have left even too much to the native officers and given them too substantial an independence. They feel this. Hence we read in one instance of their giving the British officers and other residents several hours' law, offering them the means of escape, allowing them to carry off their private property, and even giving them money or mounting guard at their houses to protect them from chance violence. Such particulars are important to the defence of our Indian rule; for that rule has been a military one, and we only hold the country as the Romans once held Britain. Whence, then, these hideous atroctites; boat loads of fugitives shot down, dragged achore and butchered in heaps? Whence the proportion of victims at most of the stations? The answer has its consolation. Sometimes a few aggrieved sepoys, against the feeling and resolution of the regiment, have the opportunity of the confusion to assasinate the objects of their personal dislike. Everywhere, as a natural and inevitable consequence, the prison doors have been thrown open, and thousands of a class which is found everywhere, and nowhere in greater numbers and depravity than in India, have broken loose, to follow their brutal passions and wage a natural war with the maintainers of order. Sometimes a pretender on the Mahommedan law of adoption has carried out that sanguinary code on every man, woman, and child of the infidel race that came within his reach. Sometimes a wandering mass of mutineers have taken a wanton vengeance on a crowd of British fugitives happening to come in its way. These are all incidents of social chaos. Generally the influence of personal ents that we make we feel cannot be disput-

a favorable light on our personal relations with the people.

But we will put a question or two suggested by these details. Can anybody deny that India requires a ruler to win the affections of some; to suppress the ferocity of others; to control religious murderers and religious robbers; to arbitrate between a creed of exclusion and a creed of extermination; to harmonize into one political whole races of hereditary soldiers, hereditary priests, hereditary manslayers, hereditary plunderers, and other races as distinct in their character as they were in the days of Alexander? Is it not for the interest of civilization and humanity that we who have this charge, and can show pre-eminent claims to it, should grasp it and maintain it with the whole strength of the empire? Who else is there that has his foot on Indian soil who can keep down this volcanic mass of criminal tendencies? Who else can there that has his foot on Indian soil who can keep down this volcanic mass of criminal tendencies? Who else can ever guard the prisons that have just vomited out their thousands to the terror of the community? Who else can keep the highways open, and prevent the necessity of resorting to byways? Even at this crisis we feel sure that if the whole presidency of Bengal could be polled the return would be in our favor. Terrible as the blow has been to us—to those who read of massacre after massacre of their countrymen, and have too much reason for fearing that their friends are among the victims—we have fearing that their friends are among the victims—we have no doubt the visitation has fallen quite as severely on the civil population. They look to us to re-establish our name and authority by the most effectual means. It is not, then, only because blood cries from the earth for vengeance, or because a thousand British families are plunged into grief or distracted with anxiety, but for the more substantial and paramount reason that we are the Providential governors of India, that we must now inflict Providential governors of India, that we must now indict a terrible retribution and purge the land of its crimes. We have done much, if not our utmost, to humanize the people, to teach them justice, and to give them liberty; so may we with a safe conscience, and no fear of evil tongues, take exemplary vengeance on the authors and abettors of this unmerited insurrection.

The government have received the following intellience from a Bombay newspaper, by telegraph from Nagore, dated June 27

pore, dated June 27:

"We have just received private letters from Ajmere confirming the intelligence we gave you some days ago regarding the fall of Delhi. 'I am glad to inform you,' says our porrespondent, 'that Delhi is at last in our possession.' Mutineers fought like fiends, contending for every inch of ground with unquestionable valor; they were, however, beaten on every side, until they found themselves compelled to seek for safety in the palace; this refuge, however, did not serve them long; they were driven out with great slaughter. Upwards of 7,000 of the secondrels have been slain. The whole city is in our possession."
"News was received at Nacrore that the chief country."

"News was received at Nagpore that the chief commi-"News was received at Nagpore that the chief commissioner in the Punjab had published that the mutineers who cacaped from Jullundur had been overtaken by the pursuing force under Brigadier Johnstone at Leodianah, which place they hurriedty exacuated. They were sharply pursued by the above force, and a part of the Alcowalla horse, under Capt. F. Farrington. The mutineers of the 55th had been sentenced—consisting of one subadar, six havidars, eleven naiks, and twenty-two privates—and were blown away from guns on the 10th. The two native infantry regiments at Mooltan have been disarmed, under arrangements admirably made by Major Chamberlain. From all other parts of the Punjab the accounts are satisfactory."

THE DEFEAT OF PRIORESS AT THE LEWES BACES The London Star thus comments on the defeat of Mr Ten Broeck's mare Prioress at the Lewes races;

"The success of Tournament for the Lewes County Cup yesterday, and the defeat of the American mare Prioress. have created a sensation. The Americans are sorely chagrined, and they regard the inglorious exhibition no wonder, for they openly boasted of the triumph of the 'stars and stripes' over the flower of English turf celebrities. At Goodwood a lesson was taught them, for in their overwhelming confidence they allowed their horses to be ridden by native jockeys, totally ignorant of the art and tact exercised by an English rider. Still the boldness of the pace at Goodwood enabled Prioress to 'live' with her competitors to nearly a distance from home. At Lewes the case was altered, for the race was to the swift, and Prioress, on whom Brother Jonathan had founded his hopes, was cut down without having the shadow of a chance. The American horses Prior and Lecompte may, however, yet prove that the reputation which preceded them to this country is not founded on boasting and error.' no wonder, for they openly boasted of the triumph of the

THE ACCIDENT TO THE TELEGRAPH CABLE .- The following are the particulars of the breaking of the cable, which are contained in a despatch, dated Plymouth, Friday evening, August 14, and published in the London morn-

ing papers of August 15, the day on which the America sailed from Liverpool: "The United States steam-frigate Ningara, Captain Hudson, from the Atlantic, followed by the Susquehan Hudsen, from the Atlantic, followed by the Susquehauna, Captain Sands, and Her Majesty's scrow steamship Agamemnon, Master-Commander Noddall, entered the Sound this afternoon on their return from their unsuccessful effort to lay the telegraphic cable. On board the Niagara they report that at the time of the severance, a quarter to 4 o'clock on Tucsday morning, 335 nautical or about 380 statute miles had been laid, at a distance of 260 to 280 miles in a direct course from Valentia. The wind was southerly, there was some sea, and the sable paying out five to six, and sometimes seven knots.

"As the quantity of slack thus expended was greater than expected at starting, and more than could be afforded, the retard strain was therefore increased to a pressure of 3,000 pounds, and the cable broke.

sure of 3,000 pounds, and the cable broke.

"The extra expenditure of slack commenced on Monday evening, when a strong breeze and heavy swell preyailed, and a powerful under-current was experienced. This current forced the wire from the ship at a considera-

This current forced the wire from the ship at a considerable angle.

"When the break was applied with increased power the stern of the Niagara was down in the trough of a sea, and the extra strain created by her rising was the immediate cause of the cable's parting.

"The Suquehama was a mile off on the Niagara's starboard beam; the Agamemnon, the Cyclops, and the Leopard were within signal distance.

"At 12 o'closs the Cyclops left for Valentia, and the Leopard for Spithead. The other three remained to make some experiments.

"Soundings were found by the Cyclops at 2,000 fathoms. At night they kept a course E. S. E., under casy steam, and on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock bore up for Plymouth Sound. The Niagara is gone into Hamaoze. The general opinion is that the scacon is too far advanced for another effort now, but every confidence is expressed in the ultimate success of the undertaking. The machinery now aboard the Niagara is considered too heavy for the purpose. It is stated that the wheels ceased to revolve when the pressure was applied on Tuesday morning."

Hong-Kong, June 24.—Nothing of importance has occurred here since the last mail. The mail from England

has not arrived. Lord Elgin has not arrived. The 5th and 90th regiments are to be diverted to India.

The Chinese report that the Emperor has abdicated, but this is not believed.

Trade continues uninterrupted at the northern ports. From the Canton river we have accounts to the 22d. The only matter reported thence is, that the Chuenpee Fort was taken possession of and occupied on the 18th instant by a portion of her Majesty's naval forces. The place had been deserted, and the guns were all buried.

At Hong-Kong all remains quiet. In business, transactions continued as they have been for some time. An award of \$1,000 has been obtained against Allum (who was tried a short time since for having attempted to poison the community) for damages sustained by a party from having eaten of the poisoned bread from his shop on the 15th of January last. The decision on the law points, however, is, we believe, reserved.

The United States steamer St. Jacinto, Commodore Armstrong, has left for Shanghai and Japan.

His imperial Majesty's ship Capricieuse and steamer Marceau have gone to Ningpo to inquire into the disturbances that have lately taken place there between the French and Fortuguese sailors.

French and Fortuguese sailors.
Foo Chow advices are to the 9th inst. The authoritie Foo Chow advices are to the 9th inst. The authorities persisted in imposing a tax of \$48 on opium, but it was expected that a modification would be made in the amount. In tea, the settlements had been limited, comprising only 2,000 chests. Old congous at 15 teals to 22 short; 650 chests new congous at 31 teals to 32; 800 half chests Oclongs at 24 teals to 27; and 120 chests pekoes at 40 teals to 424. The total arrivals were 5,000 chests and 1,000 half chests of congou, and about 10,000 packages of other sorts. Three vessels were on the berth.

Shanghai dates are to the 16th inst. In political matters there was nothing to report. Imports were dull. Tea—only 3 chops Nang Chow congous settled at 28 and 29 teals. The new teas were expected in about three weeks or a month.

Exports from China for the season, 60,900,000 lbs

[Correspondence of the Union.] DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN IOWA.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, August 24, 1857. DEAR SIR: Sufficient returns from the State have be ceived to show that the democracy have followed up their victory in April by a much more decided one now The most important political office to be filled at the election was that of county judge. In nearly all the counties the vote on this office was a strictly party vote, inasmuch as its occupants were supposed to largely influ ence the political character of the several counties, and the opposition fought for it harder than they did for all the other offices put together.

The result of the election shows that about nine out of

every ten of the county judges elect were democratic nominces, and that their aggregate majorities exceed those of the black republican nominees by between four and five tho sand !—thus indicating that the State is decidedly dem cratic.

Among other issues before the people was the adoption or rejection of a new constitution framed by the black republicans—they having a decided majority in the constitutional convention-which instrument through seemed to have but one main object-to wit, the equality of the white and black races! It is a cunningly-worded in strument, and well calculated, on a cursory reading, t deceive. It was framed in January and February; was not printed by the republican printer and circulated until the very eve of the election, so afraid was that party to submit it to the scrutiny of the people. Among other things, it fixed the seat of government at Des Moiues and to this fact it owes its success. The majority for it is about 1,000. Two counties, Lee and Polk, voted for it almost solely from local considerations. Both counties elected a democratic county ticket by an aggregate majority of over 800; yet the aggregate majority for the new constitution in those counties exceeded 3,700!— showing a majority against it in the State—leaving out the local question in those two counties alone-of over 4,500! Some of the counties adjacent to Polk were als omewhat governed by a local feeling, and, although elect ing a democratic county ticket, gave small majorities for the constitution. In many of the counties the democrate voted unanimously against it. In other counties some democrats were led into its support because it provided for the establishment of banks; yet had that provision been rightly understood it would have received the support of no honest bank man.

But the constitution having been adopted, the first

election under it will come off in October, when 'we will elect a governor, a liautenant governor, members of the house of representatives, and one half the senate—the other half holding over under the old constitution. republicans have put in nomination for governor Judge Ralph P. Lowe, of the first judicial district, formerly competitor of General Dodge for delegate to Congress, and whom the latter beat badly both on the stump and before the people. The democrats hold their nomina ting convention at Iowa City on the day after to-morrow (the 26th,) and I am sure they will present the name of some good, talented, Union-loving Nebraska democrat, with whom they will defeat Judge Lowe by five or si thousand votes. So you may hereafter with certainty set down Iowa as one of the reliable democratic States that will give the present able Executive an unwavering support during his presidency. The cry of "bleeding Kar sas" hath lost its charms, and no excitement can be again sufficiently raised to folst this amalgamation party into

power. The black features of the new constitution will ent largely into our coming canvass, and the discus sions that will ensue on this point will add many votes to the democratic ticket. These features are now better understood by the masses abroad than at home. In Ohio especially the free blacks were told in advance, through the columns of the republican papers of that State, that by removing to lowa they would be on an equality with the whites; and even at this early day they are find ing their way into our State in considerable numbers, and exhibit an air and an insolence well fitting the preachings of a Garrison and a Phillips.

The legislature that meets in January will choose

United States senator; and as we have all the lower house and one-half the senate to elect. I think we may calculate with great certainty on choosing a good, reliable Union-loving administration democrat for that post,

Yours, &c.,

A correspondent of the "Rural Southerner," writin A correspondent of the "Bural Southerner," writing from St. John, New Brunswick, says: "Two miles above the suspension bridge is the village of Indiantown, from which place the up-river steamboats depart. At this village I made the acquaintance of Mr. Hawtherne, the proprietor of the Frederickton line of boats, who informed me that he was born in Virginia, and at one time worked as a compositor on the Baltimore Patriot. He is now worth near half a million of dellars."

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller states that th A correspondent of the Boston Travelier states that the fisheries centimue quite unsuccessful. Of the mackerel fleet several vessels have not yet returned from their first trip, while those arrived have but indifferent fares, which indicate that the fish are not yet pleaty. The prospect now is that mackerel will rule high. The Labrador codishery is equally bad. Many of the vessels have not yet obtained half a fere. The salmon fishery, which has usually proved very lucrative, has totally failed, the fish having disappeared from their old haunts.

The Rev. Ethan Osborn, of Fairfield, New Jersey, native of this town,) entered his one kundredth your on Yr day last, the 21st instant. He was born here, Augus 21, 1758; was a soldier of the revolution; graduated at Dartmouth College to 1784; and was for 54 years pastor of the Congregational Church to Fairfield.

In the Florida Peninsula of the 1st inst. we find the following: "A letter came to the post office in this place a few days since bearing the following inscription: "To Gen. Wm. B. Legs, chief of the Seminole Indians, Everglades. Col. Loomis, we presume, will deliver this document—when he catches Billy."

The government camels now at work in Texas carry 600 pounds of corn at a load, and travel three and a hal miles an hour without difficulty. Their great value is not so much on account of greater strength than the horse, but on account of their ability to make the jornada all sources across some of the desert plains of western

ham's daughters, is shortly to be married to a young gen-tleman of New York, who has been very assiduous in his attentions to her all through the troubles and trials of the mother.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29, 1867.

BW-Mr. Isnam E. James, No. 182 South Tenth street, Phil AGPMY. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia is our general traveling agent, assisted by Wei. H. Weid, Jones Cottlers, James Derkins, J. Hamett, R. S. James Pince. D. Nice, R. W. Mosesson, E. W. Willey, Wei. I. Waterhaff, Alex H. Carson, D. K. Mestins, Hins. F. Swais, T. Asherar, and P. Davis.

22-Mr. Henry M. Lawis, Monigoinery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennesseo, assisted by James O. Lewis and H. M. Jawes, Jr.

23-Mr. P. W. Jawes, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Chio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Chille, Grossow Morros, and Richard Leake. Receipts of either will be good.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. Ebenezer Stocum postmaster at Fall River, Massa-chusetts, in place of James M. Morton.

The attention of the reader is invited to the intersting and well-written letter which appears in our columns this evening from our able correspondent in Santa Fe, New Mexico. His sketches of Kit Carson and Col. Collins are admirably portrayed.

SOUTHERN KNOW-NOTHINGS LOOKING AND FIGHTING BOTH WAYS. The position occupied by the southern know

nothing press on the subject of Kansas, Governor Walker, and the administration, is certainly a peculiar one. We have before us an illustration of this fact in the columns of the Georgia Chronicle and Seatinel, as striking as it should be humiliating to the party of which this paper is a leading organ. In hat paper of the 26th inst. we find a statement in its editorial columns of the position of the editor in these words : "So far from it, we denounced the Kansas bill the moment we read it, because we believed, under the operations of the squatter sovereignty and alien-suffrage features of that bill, Kansas would be a free State. In fact, we never entertained a doubt on the subject." In the same number of his paper he publishes a letter from a brother know-nothing, (Hon. Joseph A. Woodward, of South Carolina,) and approvingly calls the attention of his readers to the following clause of it:

"All he had said on the subject was, the 'bill-mokers' had no right to complain of Walker. They made the bill with a design to make a free State of Kansar, and Walker teas only carrying out their intention. He thought the South was swindled and outraged, and had just ground of compliant, but the bill-makers had none."

The charge is here distinctly made by this pair of know-nothings that Kansas has been lost to the South by the ligitimate operations of the principles of the Kansas bill-a fact which was foreseen and foretold by those keen-witted prophets. So earnest is Mr Woodward in his anxiety to realize the truth of his former prophecies that he becomes the defender of Gov. Walker against the charges made by his knownothing allies, and goes into an argument to show that Governor Walker has only carried out the policy of the Kansas bill. To this extent has Mr Woodward preserved his consistency. But how different the case with the Chronicle and Sentinel, and its party in Georgia! They have been unceasing and unsparing in their denunciations of Gov. Walker for his alleged betrayal of the rights of the South in Kansas. In every know-nothing paper in the State, and from every stump where a knownothing speaker has been reported to address the people, we hear the charge made and repeated, and reiterated, that the South has been basely betrayed in the person of Gov. Walker; and with a holy indignation that would do credit to worthy and conscientious men, they call upon the people to rebuke Gov. Walker and abandon Mr. Buchanan and his administration. As evidence of this, we make room for the following extract from a recent speech of Hon. T. W. Miller, the know-nothing candidate for Congress in the Augusta district, published in a late number of the Chronicle and Sentinel, and which unquestionably met the hearty approval of the editor of that paper before its insertion :

""Mr. Miller then alluded briefly to his past votes—
announced himself unqualifically opposed to Mr. Euchanan's administration—deprecated his course in Känsas—denouncing him as a traitor to the South, for having
turned upon the interests of the section of country that
placed him in power. He took up the Kansas bill, and
pointed out with strength and force its violations by the

We might fill whole columns of the Union with extracts even stronger than the above from the and journalists of Georgia. But this is enough for our present purpose. Now, we put it to all candid and fair-minded men to say whether such duplicity and double-dealing is not unworthy even of the know-noth ing party? There are two separate and distinct charges made against Governor Walker, Mr. Buchanan, and the democratic party: 1st. That Kansas was lost to the South by the legitimate operations of the Kansas bill, and therefore the people of the South ought to abanden the administration and the democratic party:

2d. That Kansas has been lost to the South becau-Governor Walker has betrayed her rights and interests by not faithfully carrying out the principles of the Kansas bill; for, if he had done so, then there could be no just cause for complaint against him and the administration. The two charges are wholly inconsistent with each other. Both cannot be true; and yet both are urged with equal earnestness by the southern know-nothing party. The position occupied by the southern know-nothings upon this question is illustrative of the character, course, and policy of that party from its inception. It is a combination of bamders, follies, and malignities. Reckless of principle and regardless of truth, it strikes blindly from an instinctive feeling of hatred to its opponent. Is such a party and such men worthy of the confidence of the people? Let the late elections in Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Texas, and Missouri answer the ques tion-an answer which will soon be responded to and re-echoed from Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and we hope and trust from Maryland, too.

RUSSIAN PRIZES DURING THE LATE WAR. There were captured by British cruisers during

the late war 206 vessels, against which proceedings were taken in the High Court of the Admiralty. Of these, 78 were Russian, 3 Hanoverian, 8 Swedish, 26 Danish, 3 Norwegian, 5 Dutch, 4 Moldavian, 13 Wallachian, 2 Servian, 1 Turkish, 2 British, 2 Lubeck, 3 Hamburg, 2 Tuscan, 8 Greek, 2 Ionian, 8 burg, and 6 displayed no colors. Of these vessels, lected, and we receive confirmation of the announce grain, 2 troops, 3 tar, 1 salt figh, \$ timber, 1 tallow, &c. ; 160 were condemned, 30 were restored, and 16 who is Mr. Charles E. K. Kortright. He has for were condemned only in part, or not adjudicated some time held the office of vice consul of Great Brit-

THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Union of the 25th instant contain tabular statements showing the gains and losses in the late election in Tennessee as compared with the vote for President last fall. From these statements

the following recapitulation is made:

With twelve counties to hear from, which will increase the gains to 4,000, and the majority to about 11,500! The Union closes its long and brilliant array of lemocratic gains with the following remarks:

democratic gains with the following remarks:

"Those who will take the trouble to go over these figures will see that the heaviest gains have been in the old whig counties, and in the sections of the State which were always whig while there was a whig party. We have always believed, however, that the people of these counties were radically democratic at heart, and that they had heretofore occupied a false position through attachments to men and party leaders. The attempt to transfer them to know-nothingism has signally failed, and they are rapidly taking their position where they always really belonged—in the ranks of the democratic party. We thus believe that our majerity must continue to increase so long as our contests shall continue to be with the know-nothing party. Gen. Harris's vote is, in round numbers, 4,000 greater than Gov. Johnson's two years ago, while Mr. Hatton's is 5,000 less than Col. Gentry's.

"In short, 'our victory lacks no element of completeness. It is as perfect in its details and incidents as it is majestic in its proportions."

BRITISH COLONIAL TRADE-ITS PROFIT AND LOSS.

We have compiled from the official returns of the commerce of Great Britain for the year 1855 (the latest received from that country) the following tables, showing the value of the import and export trade between the United Kingdom and British colonial possessions for that year. It will be seen that the apparent balance of trade is largely against the mother country :

Statement exhibiting the computed real value of the total imports into Great Britain from each of her colonial possessions in 1855.

British East India, exclusive of Ceylon and
 Singapore
 \$63,343,870

 British North America
 22,472,255

 British West India Islands
 19,891,390
 22,472,255 19,891,390 8,619,935 7,459,670 7,371,255 4,748,200 3,078,690 2,540,075 Mauritius.....British Guiana.... Singapore
Tasmania, or Van Dieman's Land----Other colonies-----| Total imports | 167,942,849 |
| Statement exhibiting the declared value of imports from Great Britain to each of her colonial possessions in 1855. |
British India	\$51,767,878
British Australia	31,300,624
British North America	14,977,818
British West Indies	7,630,070
Gibraltar	4,530,925

British Guiana-----

The following items appear among the leading imports and exports into and from the United Kingdon

48,652,476 27,621,060 15,685,860 10,427,750

98,650,960 7,621,715 25,254,970 FALLING OFF IN THE TEA TRADE OF GREAT

BRITAIN. The quantity of tes imported into Great Britain

during the first six months of the current year was 39,969,982 pounds, against 46,387,287 pounds during the corresponding six months of 1856, and 45,512,747 pounds the same period of 1855. This is a falling off of 6,417,305 pounds in 1856, and 5,542,765 pounds in 1855.

The existing difficulties between Great Britain and China have thus already been felt in this important branch of trade. The effect upon the silk trade seems to fall chiefly on what is denominated thrown silk. Thus, there were imported from China during the first six months of 1857, of this article only, 119, 672 pounds, against 203,838 pounds the correspon ing porind of 1856, and 345,145 pounds the first sig months of 1855. In the quantities of raw silk import ed from China there is, on the other hand, a large increase. We annex a statement showing the total quantities of raw silk imported into Great Britain during the first six months of each of the years 1855. 1856, 1857, distinguishing the quantities received direct from China :

Statement showing the quantities of rane sitk imported into Great Britain the first six months of 1855, 1856, 1857. From China.

3,118,614 5,612,889 THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

The Journal of Commerce says :

The Journal of Commerce says;

"The steamship City of Washington has been chartered to go to India, also the Belgian steamer Constitution. The other steamers withdrawn from the American trade in consequence of disturbances in the East are the City of Manchester, Queen of the South, Khersonese, and Lebanon. In their place we shall shortly have the Adriatic, on the Liverpool line; the General Williams as a substitute for the Khersonese; the Saxonia and Austria on the Hamburg line; and the Duc de Brabant, on the line to Antwerp.

"The first steamers leaving this port for Europe will be the Borussia, next Tuesday, and the Arabia, on Wednesday."

The Philadelphia Bulletin says : " The long-vacant office of British consul at Philadelphia is at length Mecklenburg, 1 Montevidean, 2 Prussian, 1 Olden- filled. We announced some time ago who was se-34 were laden with salt, 2 with wine, 8 linseed, 23 ment by the steamer at Halifax. The telegraph has made sad work with the name of the gentleman, ain at Carthagena, New Granada."